

# Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 31.

VICTORIA, B. C., MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1900.

NO. 19.



## STUDY THE JEWELRY QUESTION.

Don't buy jewelry haphazard. Think the question over seriously, and then buy where you can get the very best, most stylish, most reliable jewelry for your money. We think this is the place, and we want to convince you that we are right.

**CHALLONER & MITCHELL,**  
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Government Street, VICTORIA'S POPULAR STORE. April, 1900

### SPECIAL VALUES IN

## Ladies' Spring Jackets

TASTE, Skill, Refinement and Beauty all combine to grace this wonderful collection of Ladies' Stylish Novelties for Spring wear. Among them are many Style 'setters'; trophies direct from Paris and Berlin that it will pay you to study. The grace that completes their charm is cheapness.

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Ladies' Dainty Spring Jackets.....\$7.50  
Ladies' Paris Model Jackets.....\$10.00  
Ladies' Berlin Model Jackets.....\$14.00

Mail Orders Carefully Attended To.

## The Hutcheson Co., Ltd

## What It Means



To always please our customers and give them no cause for complaint. All orders are executed promptly without mistakes or substitutions.

It means our policy of selling honest goods ALL the time at the lowest prices possible in the long run.

Granulated Sugar 10 lbs for \$1.00  
New Jam (5 lb pail).....45c  
Peaches.....20c Tin  
Pears.....20c Tin  
Plums.....20c Tin  
Apricots.....20c Tin  
Early Rose Potatoes.....\$1.00 Sack

**DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.**

## Starting Anew



Another year—a new beginning. We greet you at this season, wishing you great benefit from the year to come. If your name has not been on our roll of friends we want to put it there now. If you have granted us your patronage in the past we want to hold your friendship by giving you increased values.

**Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd**

61 YATES STREET,  
VICTORIA, B.C.

## J. PIERCY & CO.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

MAKERS OF

Topshirts, Underwear, Tweed Pants,

ETC., ETC.

WHITE LABOR ONLY EMPLOYED.

21, 23, 25, 27, 29 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

## Fishing Tackle

Largest Stock to select from

**John Barnsley & Co.,**

115 Government St.

NOW IS THE TIME to get your bicycle fixed up for the season. Best work at John Barnsley & Co.'s, 115 Government street.

## DR. HARTMAN,

DENTIST.

Inventor of an apparatus for cleft palate and dental plate. A specialty of first-class dental work. Office, 115 Government street.

## That Cough

Can be quickly cured by taking

**Pulmonic Cough Cure**  
Hall & Co., Dispensing Chemists,  
Clarence Block,  
Corner of Yates and Douglas Sts.

## FOR SALE: HOTEL

Goodwill and furniture, including bar; centrally located; rooms all let. ALSO, the well known QUAMICHAN HOTEL, situate at Duncan.

APPLY—**B.C. Land & Investment Agency.**  
40 Government St.

## The Cheapest Yet

Large lot and 8 roomed house, bath, laundry, etc., all in first-class repair; lawn, flowers, shrubbery, etc.; in fact this is a most desirable house. Locality good and close to car line, and the price and terms will surprise you. Call early for particulars, as it must be sold AT ONCE.

THE HUB FOR BARGAINS.  
**P. C. MACGREGOR,**  
REAL ESTATE BROKER,  
92 GOVERNMENT STREET.

## F. G. RICHARDS & CO.,

Real Estate and Financial Agents.

DO NOT PUBLISH THEIR SALES OR THEIR CLIENTS' BUSINESS. WE PUBLISH MORE SALES THAN ANY OTHER OFFICE. We have the largest list of properties for sale, and can furnish the best bargain of any office in the city. Our bargains are too numerous to mention. Call and see for yourself. If you have property of any kind for sale and want a quick turn over make your price right and we will do the rest, etc., etc. Come to loan in sums to suit at low rates of interest. Insure in the Phoenix of Hartford, Fire.

**F. G. RICHARDS & CO.**  
15 BROAD ST., NEXT DUNARD HOTEL.

## LEE & FRASER

Real Estate Agents.

McClure street, 2 good houses and lot, always rented; splendid investment with comfortable lot. \$1,000  
Douglas street, 4 roomed cottage and lot \$450 700  
Douglas street, 5 roomed cottage and lot \$450, good barn and stable 1,200  
Douglas street, 1 1/2 story house, rooms, lot 30x100 900  
2 1/2 acres of cleared land, with good 6 roomed house, stable and outbuildings, young orchard, etc., cheap 1,000  
Two lovely building lots, off Oak Bay avenue 300  
Splendid business corner with brick buildings, all revenue producing, can be purchased for 12,500  
Seal-b, 20 acres of cleared land, all with comfortable lot, good lot, outbuildings, price only 1,700  
Victoria West, 5 roomed cottage, easy terms 700  
3 roomed cottage, No. 43 Victoria Crescent, only 500  
Fourth street, Work Estate, good lot, full sized 450

9 and 11 Trowace Avenue, Victoria.

## NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO., LTD.

NANAIMO, B.C.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Coal Mined by White Labor.

## New Wellington Coal

Washed Nuts, \$4.25 per ton  
Sack and Lumps, \$5.50 per ton

Delivered to any part of the city

## KINGHAM & CO.,

44 Port Street.

J. E. CHURCH, J. C. V. SPATT,

Trowace Avenue, Yates and Store Sts

MUNN, HOLLAND & CO.,

Cor. Broad Street and Trowace Avenue

FLINT & CO., Broad St.

Telephone Call 647.

W. art. Store Street, Spratt's Wharf.

## BURPEE'S

EXTRA EARLY ROSE, SEED POTATOES

Supply limited. "Three weeks ahead of any other variety." To be had only at

**SYLVESTER FEED CO., LTD.**

TEL. 412, CITY MARKET.

## AUCTION

50 QUADRA STREET.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, AT 2 P. M.

Unfurnished couch, rockers, and chairs, good tapestry carpet and Japanese art squares, oak and maple bed sets, hair mattresses, blankets, F. pillows, fancy willow and bent W. chairs, toilet sets, Al Singer sewing machine, cost \$75, Huolun, oilcloth, ash extension dining table, H. I. chairs, oil paintings, human form picture, oak chairs, large B. P. mirror, silverware, glassware, crockery, 2 good cook stoves, heaters, fine baby buggies, ladies and gents' bicycles, pianos, etc., etc.

TERMS CASH. POSITIVELY NO RESERVE

**W. JONES,**

AUCTIONEER.

## OSBORNE HOUSE TO LET.

Thirty-four Rooms, including Dining Room and Reading Room.  
Enquire 119 Cormorant street.

## FLOUR

THE CREME DE LA CREME



**HUDSON'S BAY**  
**HUNGARIAN**

## SPRING TONIC.

**COCHRANE'S SARSAPARILLA**

Contains those medicines which years of use have demonstrated to be the most effective in purifying and enriching the blood and toning up the system.

100 doses for one dollar.

**JOHN COCHRANE, CHEMIST,**

N.W. Corner of Yates and Douglas Streets

Let us fill your prescription.

## SHORT NOTICE OF SALE

## Important Auction Sale

Of costly modern furniture, English pianos, forte, piano box, bugle, English dogcart, and brass-mounted harness, fur robe, etc., etc. (The items are too numerous to include in this ad.)

—BY—

**The Cuthbert Browne Co., Ltd**

IN THE SALE ROOMS, LANGLEY ST.

To-Morrow, Tuesday, at 2 pm

Goods on view to-night and to-morrow morning.

—BY—

**HASTIE'S FAIR**

Stationery and Confectionery at the Bottom.

—FOR—

**WARES**

GLASS, TIN, AGATE, CROCKERY.

—FOR—

**WARES**

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—FOR—

**WARES**

GLASS, TIN, AGATE, CROCKERY.

## AMBUSHED BY THE BOERS

Col. Broadwood Lost Seven Guns and All Baggage While Retiring Towards Bloemfontein.

## LORD ROBERTS'S OFFICIAL MESSAGE

They Were Crossing a Spruit—Scouts Unaware of Their Presence—British Casualties Number 350, Including 200 Missing.

(Associated Press.) London, April 2.—The rumors of the recapture by the British of the seven guns taken from Col. Broadwood's force is based on a dispatch to the Chronicle from Bloemfontein, which is said to be in all probability correct, tend to compensate London for the severe shock experienced from the disaster sustained within a few miles from the headquarters of the British army of occupation.

Boers Near Bloemfontein. President Kruger is said to have promised to re-occupy Bloemfontein this week, and the stubborn burghers seem to be closing around the place in menacing force. The activity of a strong Boer force in the vicinity of Paardeberg has already intercepted direct communication between Lord Roberts and Kimberley.

The nation is beginning to realize from the nature of the guerrilla warfare that it is liable to embarrass the future movements of the British troops.

Water Supply Cut Off.

A special dispatch from Bloemfontein this morning reported that the water supply of the place has been cut off. This was a natural sequence of the Boer success at the water works. The authorities are hopeful that it will be promptly remedied.

It is evident from Lord Roberts's dispatches that a big engagement is in progress.

Heroism of Soldiers. A special dispatch from Bloemfontein, dated to-day, says: "The loss of the guns was attended by incidents of splendid heroism. The leading battery was so near the Boers' ambush in the river bed that the latter said: 'It is useless your attempting to advance; throw down your arms.'"

"The major of the battery, fearing the other battery would misunderstand the hindrance, rushed through the convoy

and warned his comrades, enabling the rearmost battery to save a portion of the guns, which came into action later.

"A Life Guardsman and a gunner got a gun out under a tremendous fire, and four others were saved by the men dragging them off after their horses had been shot."

The scene of the British disaster appears to be Moelle Spruit, where the Bloemfontein road crosses a tributary of the Modder River.

Escaped From Pretoria. A dispatch from Lorenzo Marquez, dated to-day, announces the arrival there of Capt. Haldane, of the Gordon Highlanders, and Lt. Lemesurier, of the Dublin Fusiliers, who escaped from Pretoria after perilous adventures. It appears that after Winston Churchill's escape, the sentries were doubled, electric light was installed, additional barricades were constructed, and the officers were confined in the Model school after 8:30 p.m.

Capt. Haldane says that after several unsuccessful attempts they succeeded in cutting off the electric light, but even the street lamps precluded an attempt to escape and they decided to hide in the space beneath the building, to which a trap-door had previously been secretly constructed.

It had been announced that the officers would be removed elsewhere in a few days, but the removal of the prisoners was postponed, and the two men, in the damp dwelling, began to despair and commenced digging in different directions in the hope of finding a suitable exit. The work was most arduous as they had only a screwdriver and a skewer with which to dig the ground, which was very hard. The imprisoned officers, on March 15th, heard some body above say the officers would be removed the following day. After passing twenty days under ground in a cramped position and subsisting on a little food and water supplied by some of their fellow prisoners who were in their confidence, their delight at the good news was indescribable.

The following morning they heard the officers above leaving, and all day long the room was filled with curious visitors looking at the clever caricatures on the walls drawn by the prisoners. When evening came the noise ceased and they crept to the trap door. They were so weak that they could hardly walk. Gradually recovering they made their way to the courtyard, got over the railings and reached the street.

There the dispatch ends, but more is expected.

AMBUSHED. London, April 2.—The war office reports that Col. Broadwood lost seven guns and all his baggage in an ambush laid for him by the Boers on Saturday. The casualties numbered 350.

Official Dispatch. London, April 2.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein April 1st:

"I received news late yesterday afternoon from Col. Broadwood, who was at Thaba Nchu, thirty-eight miles east of here, that information had reached him that the enemy was approaching in two forces from the north and the east. He stated that if the reports proved true he would retire towards the Water-

works, 17 miles nearer Bloemfontein, where we have had a detachment of mounted infantry for the protection of the works.

"Broadwood was told in reply that the ninth division with Martiel's Mounted Infantry would march at daylight to-day to support him and that if he considered it necessary he should retire from the Waterworks. He moved there during the night and bivouacked.

"At dawn to-day he was shelled by the enemy who attacked on three sides. He immediately dispatched two horse artillery batteries and his baggage towards Bloemfontein, covering some of them with his cavalry.

"Some two miles from the Waterworks the road crosses a deep nullah or spruit, in which during the night a force of Boers had concealed themselves. So well were they hidden that our leading scouts passed over the drift without discovering them, and it was not until the wagons and guns were entering the drift that the Boers showed themselves and opened fire.

"Many of the drivers of the artillery horses were immediately shot down at short range, and several of the guns were captured. The remainder galloped away covered by Roberts's Horse, which suffered heavily.

"Meanwhile Lieut. Chester Masters, of Remington's Scouts, found a passage across the spruit unoccupied by the enemy by which the remainder of Broadwood's force crossed. They reformed with great steadiness, notwithstanding all that had previously occurred.

"Broadwood's report, which has just reached me and which contains no details, stated that he had lost seven guns and all his baggage. He estimates all casualties at about 350, including 200 missing.

"On hearing this morning that Broadwood was hard pressed, I immediately ordered Gen. French with two remaining cavalry brigades to follow in support of the ninth division. The latter, after a magnificent march, arrived on the scene of action shortly after 2 p.m.

"Broadwood's force consisted of the Royal Household Cavalry and the Tenth Hussars, 'Q' and 'U' batteries of the Royal Horse Artillery, and Pilcher's battalion of Mounted Infantry.

"The strength of the enemy is estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000, with guns, the number of which is not reported."

Another Message. London, April 2, 4:55 p.m.—The war office has received another dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, Sunday, April 1st, 8:15 p.m., in which, after referring to his previous telegram, he gives a partial list of the missing British officers of 'Q' Battery. Four officers were wounded, two of whom are missing, one gunner was killed and forty non-commissioned officers and men are wounded or missing.

Lord Roberts then continues: "In 'U' Battery, all are missing except Major Taylor and a sergeant-major. Two cavalry regiments did not suffer much. A report has come in that the enemy has retired towards Ladybrand, leaving twelve wounded officers and some seventy men at the water works. We are now sending an ambulance for them."

It will be noticed that in the foregoing advices Lord Roberts said nothing in regard to the British guns being recaptured.

BOER ACTIVITY. Kimberley, April 1.—There is great Boer activity along the Vaal River. About six thousand burghers have assembled at various points between Fourteen Streams and Christiansburg, and about 200 men are occupying Witrand, north of Klipdrift, and six hundred men are hangered at Boetsap.

MILNER'S CONGRATULATIONS. Ottawa, April 2.—Lord Minto received to-day a letter from Sir Alfred Milner, written on Feb. 27th, congratulating His Excellency and Canada on the great share taken by Canada's gallant contingent in the "annihilation of Cronje's forces. It is the first great success we have had in the terrible struggle."

Sir Alfred said that people will never forget the great assistance rendered by Canada in the campaign.

## Wall Papers

Victoria, B. C.

Largest and best assorted stock ever shown in B. C., covering a selection from the full lines shown by the best makers of wall papers in the world. Samples sent to any part of the Province on application. All low prices.

**J. W. MELLOR**





We Are Prompt, We Are Careful and We Are Always at Our Post.

**Campbell's**  
**PRESCRIPTION STORE**  
Corner of Fort and Douglas Streets,  
Victoria B. C.  
For Pure Drugs and Chemicals.

## Way Clear to Brandon

**Tucker's Division is Now Occupying the Boer Position at Karee Siding.**

**Burgbers Raiding Around Paardeberg—More Troops for Lord Roberts.**

London, April 1.—The few dispatches received from the seat of war bear evidence of having been delayed by the censor.

A special dispatch from Pretoria dated yesterday says that Lord Roberts has commenced his advance northward. The dispatch says that there are daily skirmishes and that a big battle is imminent. This, however, may refer to the operations preceding the engagement at Karee Siding, which has apparently cleared the way as well as secured an advantageous position whence the next operations may be conducted.

Tucker's division is now strongly occupying the Boer camp at Karee Siding, with the way clear to Brandon, which is reported already evacuated.

Orders have been received at Cape Town for the Eighth Division to be disembarked and

sent North immediately on its arrival there.

The Boer forces in the neighborhood of Paardeberg are reported to be actively engaged in manning and in attempting to capture British horses left on the field owing to their weak condition.

Six hundred Boer refugees sent back from Capetown are stranded; the Kimberley military authorities refusing to allow them to proceed.

Much Kaffir looting is reported at

East Day.

An active campaign is in progress on the part of the loyalists of Cape Colony for the annexation of the republics and the punishment of the colonial who

serve in the Boer Army.

Meetings in support of this policy have been held in many important centres, under the auspices of the South African League.

The transportation of the Boer prisoners to St. Helena is arousing the anger of the Boers, who threaten to retaliate by sending the British prisoners to Komatipoort, reported to be the worst fever den in South Africa.

The transport Norfolk sailed from Southampton yesterday for Capetown, and had an enthusiastic send-off.

Robert's Tribute.

Edmontonton, March 30.—Lord Roberts has sent a telegram of condolence to President Kruger on the death of Gen. Joubert. Rudyard Kipling has written a poem on Joubert's death, which appears in the Friend of the Free State.

McLURE'S FOR APRIL.

In suresness and variety of attraction, it would be hard to surpass McLure's Magazine for April. The account of the interior of China, especially with reference to its rich promises as a market for America, written by Mr. W. B. Parsons, chief engineer of the American China Development Company, from observations made on his own journey, and illustrated very fully from photographs taken by him; the account of Professor Huxley's life in London between his twenty-sixth and thirtieth year, when he was having a strife struggle to maintain himself by purely scientific work, and the account of the Russian ship Encke—these are all in their several ways, articles of the highest value. And just as much may be said for Mr. Walter Wellman's "An Arctic Day and Night"—a chapter from his own experience in home-building, house-keeping, and daily work and sport, including some thrilling bear-hunting, up near the North Pole. In addition, the number offers, as the more strictly literary side, two excellent poems, a heroic story of railroading and Indian fighting on the plains, a story of English prison life, a story of American newspaper and political life, a love story having to do with a Pacific coast "boom" and an Atlantic coast maiden, and a humorous story by Robert Barr of "a scientific misadventure" that involves, especially, England and America. Nearly all of the articles and stories are fully illustrated.

REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

Kenna, Jackson Co., W. Va.

About three years ago my wife had an attack of rheumatism which confined her to her bed for over a month and rendered her unable to walk a step without assistance, her limbs being swollen to double their normal size. Mr. S. Maddox induced on me using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I purchased a fifty-cent bottle and used it according to the directions and the next morning she walked to breakfast without assistance in any manner and she has not had a similar attack since. A. B. Parsons, for sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Must not be confounded with common catarrh or gonorrhea. Little's Liver Pills are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

## The Eastern Question

**British Foreign Office is Not Alarmed by the War Rumors.**

**Russia and Korea—The Japanese Naval Manoeuvres—Demands in Turkey.**

London, March 31.—The activity of Russia has been the international factor of the week, and the functions of the British Foreign Office are being asked to be "what does it all mean, and where will it end?" The Russian ambassador smiles blandly and assures his dear friends that it means "nothing, absolutely nothing," but just the same speculation is acute.

Many men of fair standing and a tolerable knowledge of international currents are willing to say that war between Russia and Japan has now come within measurable distance. Of these, Henry Norman, who has just returned from a trip to Russia, is one. He is associated Press learns that no such view is taken by the British foreign office, which, during the recent troubles, sized up the international situation with wonderful correctness. The next few weeks may perhaps bring up

A Tremendous War Scare.

but the salient fact remains that Japan is not likely to be hostile. A warning telegram from the Far East may increase and multiply and Korea may seem to be on the verge of annexation by Russia, but the calm of Downing street is not likely to be disturbed. Korean matters have been arranged by treaty and Lord Salisbury does not believe that Russia intends to break the treaty, though her relations with Japan may become strained to a serious point.

If all this rumour in the Far East had been postponed for another year there would be a serious probability, but these having an intimate knowledge of Japan's far-reaching navy projects and their present incompleteness do not hesitate to say that Japan is not going to risk anything until her plans are matured. Japanese manoeuvres are coming fast and are to be carried out on an unprecedented scale and will partake more of the nature of a demonstration than that of peaceful evolutions. Forty or more warships are expected to be in Japanese waters. The Russian Eastern question is considered as little comment. As far as Great Britain is concerned

Russia's Military

rather than naval activity is certainly interesting, though the press is not allowed to take up its cue in this matter.

The foreign office, while only faintly interested in the Russian military, is not so serious a matter, and is devoting careful investigation to the warlike preparations occurring in South Russia. There seems no longer to be any doubt that Turkey, for her tardiness to meet the Russian demands regarding railway concessions, is being menaced by her northern neighbor, and many signs point to the fact that Russia intends to settle herself in the northeast of Asia Minor unless Turkey gives in. Already a quarter of Russian troops are massed on the "border" while the Black Sea squadron has passed into the category of peaceful, uninteresting specks.

To what extent British moral assistance can be given to Turkey in withstanding the Russian demands, is a question which is now occupying Lord Salisbury's attention to an even greater extent than the South African war. The view of the South African war is more than possible that

Turkey Will Meet the Demands

and that Russian troops will be withdrawn. The score ancient Russian troops concentrating in Afghanistan apparently arose from this movement in the direction of Turkey in Asia Minor, and Afghanistan has passed into the category of peaceful, uninteresting specks.

With all those reports, to say nothing of reports of Bulgaria's desire to throw off Turkey's suzerainty and become a vessel of the sea, it is evident that while Russia is observing the letter of her promise to England to not interfere in South Africa, she is not idle to take advantage of opportunities in every quarter of the globe. For the peace of the world, it is reassuring to remember that the fixed policy of Russia for years has been to take matters almost to the point of hostilities and then to settle diplomatically, the only exception to this in modern times being in the Crimea, when the time of peace party in England led her to believe that that country would not interfere.

**Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, Heartburn, Indigestion, Dizziness,**

Indicate that your liver is out of order. The best medicine to rouse the liver and cure all these ills, is found in

**Hood's Pills**  
25 cents. Sold by all medicine dealers.

## Dominion Parliament

**Conservative Members Who Now See the Iniquity of the C. P. R. Privileges.**

**Sir Mackenzie Bowell's Inconsistencies in Regard to Redistribution Exposed.**

Ottawa, March 27.—Mr. Davin moved the adjournment of the House of Commons yesterday as a means of bringing before the acting Minister of the Interior the conduct of one Edgar A. Chappelle in election matters in Manitoba. Mr. Davin asserted that while ostensibly doing immigration work he had in reality devoted his attention to questionable practices in the elections of last year. Chappelle was arrested for his conduct and papers found on him from the Dominion Lands Commissioner at Ottawa.

The acting Minister of the Interior was surprised that a gentleman should take up the time of the House in reading letters of whose genuineness there was no evidence.

Mr. Sifton had already denied on the floor of parliament that this man Chappelle had been in the employ of his department.

The matter then dropped and the motion to adjourn was defeated.

Chinese Immigration.

Mr. Morrison (New Westminster) put a question to the Premier as to when the government legislation in restriction of Chinese immigration would be brought down.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Probably to-morrow.

Brandon and Southwestern.

When the first order of business, private bills, was reached, a discussion of considerable interest arose on the order for consideration in committee of the bill to empower the construction of the line of railway from Brandon to Winnipeg to be known as the Brandon and Southwestern Railway.

The bill has already met with a good deal of hostility in the railway committee. When the question came up yesterday Mr. McLean (East York) proposed an amendment to stipulate for a two-cent passenger rate per mile on the line when built. He was in favor of a similar experiment being made upon the Intercolonial. Mr. McLean's amendment was then defeated on division.

Dr. Rutherford (Montreal) proposed an amendment to strike out of the bill the clause to permit its amalgamation with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The Hon. James Sutherland, chairman of the railway committee, supported this position, and Messrs. Richardson, Roche and Morrison all spoke in favor of the same proposition. Mr. Richardson had already moved an amendment to the same effect, which was thrown out nearly a week ago, but he was quite pleased to second Dr. Rutherford's proposal. The bill will go back to the railway committee for the change to be made.

C. P. R. Branch Lines.

Upon the motion to go into committee on a bill for the construction of a number of branch lines to the Canadian Pacific Railway in Manitoba, Mr. McLean (East York) brought up the general question of the Canadian Pacific and the right it owes to the people of Canada. In getting power to build the 1,200 miles of road contemplated in this bill the government should hold the C. P. R. to a hard bargain and demand the surrender of its monopoly clause specifying that the road must carry ten per cent. before cutting down its rates. This railway question was the issue of the West to-day, and what he wanted was to hold the Liberal party to its promise of obtaining from the C. P. R. some "quid pro quo" in return for the extensive powers sought by the company. He would move in short for the striking out of the ten per cent. clause referred to above.

One remark of Mr. McLean's, in which he had termed Col. Tisdale the "champion of railway interests" brought that gentleman to his feet with a reply, in which he said Mr. McLean was out for cheap popularity in the course he was taking in this matter.

Mr. Richardson favored the government appointing a commission to see how much money had been actually invested by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company itself in the construction of its lines, upon which the ten per cent. was to be based. He believed the point had been reached years ago. A greater outrage had never been perpetrated than the Canadian Pacific Railway contract, and the people of Canada would be promised, yet see the real iniquity of the transaction.

When the bill had passed its committee stage, Mr. McLean proposed an amendment to strike out what is generally known as the "ten per cent. clause," by which the C. P. R. cannot be forced to bring down its rates till it has been shown to have paid ten per cent. on the capital actually invested. This was defeated by 15 to 71, and Mr. Richardson proposed another amendment requiring the company's books to be open to inspection to see how much the lines are to cost. After discussing this suggestion at some length, it was rejected by 21 to 88. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The bill respecting the Nova Scotia Steel Company passed its third reading.

The Holiness Movement.

The bill for the incorporation of the Holiness Movement (for church) in Canada stood over for third reading for the purpose of amending the title. The member for Halifax (Mr. Henderson) opposed the bill, and said the trend of the

age was in favor of the union of church bodies, while here was one promoting disunion.

Several other bills were advanced before the House rose.

New Bills.

The Minister of Agriculture gives notice of the introduction of these new bills. The first is to amend the San Jose Scale Act by specifying ports at which acorns, trees, etc., may be brought in after fumigation. The second bill deals with the marking of packages of apples and pears for exportation, and is an effort to fall in with the request of the fruit interests for adequate inspection and for the safeguarding of this important industry. Mr. Fisher proposes fixing grades for the fruit and penalties in case of the infraction of the law. This bill will also ask power for the appointment of fruit inspectors to see that the statute is carried into effect. The third bill is for the incorporation of the Dominion Live Stock Association, and will provide the means by which live stock companies may record registry, that their transactions, herd books, etc., may have the sanction of a federal character would give them. The proposal is one that has been made on a number of previous occasions.

The Redistribution Bill.

In the Senate yesterday afternoon the debate on the second reading of the Redistribution bill was resumed and carried on during the day by Messrs. Wood, Miller, Landry and Macdonald (P.R.I.). The Hon. Mr. Dufferin was glad to hear Mr. Wood speak of the spirit of the constitution. He meant to speak on that subject. They were by the spirit of the constitution bound to have the will of the people. The Senate rejected the Yukon bill on this ground. The Senate passed the Franchise Act on the same ground, though they did it with reluctance. The expression of the people's will on this bill was as clear as on the other. He read the plank in the platform of 1897, and claimed that that was the mandate. Reviewing the year of 1892, he said the object was to live the Grits in the interests of the Tories. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Mr. Ferguson, and Mr. Wood denied that any wrong had been done. He quoted Mr. Weldon, of Alberta, and the Hon. D. MacCarthy, who had condemned the bill of 1888. The Hon. A. R. Dicker, too, said the act did not commend itself to his judgment. He thought Senator Ferguson was the only one who would doubt the constitutional powers of the Senate to pass the bill. He defined a constitution as a bill as one which could not be over-ruled by the courts. The Montreal Gazette said parliament's power to redistribute seats every year is not questioned. He claimed that Sir Mackenzie Bowell admitted the power, admitted the mandate, but said the people did not contemplate any change till after the census. He did not think the people having declared that the jury was unfair, meant to appeal again within five years to the same packed jury. Sir Mackenzie Bowell had accused the Premier of being always inconsistent. Well, Sir Mackenzie was consistent. He helped to load the dice in 1882, and objected to undo the trick. He said, "I am not a politician, I am a man of principle." He said the country boundaries were only touched between Western Ontario and New East.

He should now complain. In Western Ontario the present outrage was committed. It was Sir Mackenzie Bowell who said, "I am not a politician, I am a man of principle." He said the country boundaries were only touched between Western Ontario and New East.

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be offered, by the Tory majority of the Chamber, would be all the more offensive because of its aspects with the other House. The gross partisanship which would be shown in the rejection of the measure would justify the people in the plans of Senate reform. As long as the majority was a majority they would care nothing for the plank, but when they were dealing with a question affecting the other chamber, it spoke ill that they were blind to this mandate of the people.

## Mining News

The directors of the Simoes company have decided to proceed with the long tunnel on the Big Horn, in order to win the main ore body, without delaying to exploit the smaller vein recently encountered.

The shaft on the Katie D. Green is now down to 60 feet, with ore showing across the full width of the work. On the surface the vein averages four feet in width, carrying galena and stibnite, with good values in gold and silver.

The Arlington has been steadily shipping all winter. The shaft is now down a distance of 400 feet, with levels running both ways from two stations. The vein has an average width of eight feet and has been traced on the surface a distance of 1,200 feet, lying between graphite slate and porphyry. It carries principally zinc blende and iron pyrites. A long-continued tunnel is now being driven to tap the vein. The Arlington is equipped with a five-drill compressor and large hoisting plant. About 60 men are now employed on the mine.

Considerable development has been done on the Second Relief during the past winter. Tunnel No. 2 has been driven a distance of over 1,000 feet, six feet of the ore being now uncovered at the face. No. 1 tunnel is in 300 feet and No. 3 a distance of 700 feet. The three levels are connected with one another, and to the surface by uprisings and shafts. The vein has been thoroughly prospected over a distance of 2,000 feet on the surface. The ore carries principally iron pyrites, with good values, averaging about \$45 per ton. As soon as the snow has disappeared a large force of men will be put to work on the construction of a stamp-mill and compressor. To date the shipments of ore from this mine to the Northport smelter amount to over 350 tons.

In the Stogin.

Returns have been received by the owners of the Capella from the ore recently shipped by them, to the Yvill smelter. There was a little over six tons in the consignment, which yielded \$200.00. The freight and treatment charges were \$68.57. These returns demonstrate the richness of the ore veins on Great Mountain, and should encourage general development on the part of the claim owners. The Capella ore was taken out during development this winter, and is the second shipment to be made.

Work has been commenced on the Lakeview group, between New Westminster and Vernon, and owned by the Northwest Mining Syndicate. So soon as things get into shape the force will be increased, as the showing is most encouraging.

One shipment from the Bonus this month aggregated 120 tons, with large reserves in sight. Everything about the property is in excellent shape and conditions, and the staff satisfied and contented.

The exports of ore from the camp continue to increase, there being upwards of 500 tons sent out last week. For the year the total is in excess of 3,000 tons. Thomas Lloyd has secured an option and lease on the Victor claim, Tenmile creek, and has commenced work. The claim is in the Half-Way camp, on the north side of the creek, and is one of the best in that section. Considerable work has been done on the lead, exposing fine showing of mineral. It is mined with quartz and carries flakes of native silver, the assays being in the hundreds. Two or three tons of ore are lying on the ground, and it is the intention to make a shipment in the early summer.

Young & Murchison have a most promising property on Goat Mountain, adjoining the March Bird group. They have been stripping the lead of late, and have discovered a nice showing of ore similar in character to the Capella.

HOMEWARD BOUND!

The Spray's Long Voyage from Capetown to Massachussetts.

In an installment of "Sailing Around the World









**The New Vancouver**  
Cool Mining & Land Co.  
LIMITED.  
Supply from their Nanaimo, South Island and Protection Island Collieries.

**Steam Coal**  
of the following grades:  
Double Screened Lump.  
Run of the Mine.  
Washed Nuts and Screenings.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS - SUPERINTENDENT

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W. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

Office: 20 Broad Street.  
Telephone: No. 42.  
Daily, one month, by carrier, 75.  
Daily, one week, by carrier, 25.  
Twice-weekly Times, per annum, 1.50.  
Copy for changes of advertisements must be handed in at the office not later than 11 o'clock a.m.; if received later than that hour, will be changed the following day.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor the Times," Victoria, B. C.

THE DAILY TIMES is on Sale at the Following Places in Victoria:

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GEOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE, News Agent, corner Yates and Government.  
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MRS. CROOK, Victoria West post office.  
W. REDDING, Craigflower road, Victoria West.  
Orders taken at Geo. Marsden's for delivery of Daily Times.

### VICTORIA HARBOR.

The case with which an appropriation was obtained for the dredging of Victoria Harbor proves the fact that all that was required was a proper presentation of the case to secure immediate action. If Col. Prior had laid the facts before the ministers instead of bombarding them with a series of questions which were transparently intended to be used for campaign purposes in the forthcoming Dominion election there would have been no necessity for complaint on the part of the Board of Trade. The fact is apparent that our only active member is more anxious for re-election than he is concerned for the welfare of his constituents. The Dominion government fully recognizes the responsibility in connection with the maintenance of all possible safeguards to navigation, and it is not at all unlikely that if some sensible scheme for the permanent improvement of Victoria harbor were laid before them they would be perfectly willing to contribute a reasonable amount to meet the interest on the cost of the same. As it stands at present the harbor will require constant dredging, and even then in a very short time it will not meet the requirements of the constantly increasing maritime business of the port.

### ROYALTY ON CROW'S NEST COAL.

At his meeting in this city opening the provincial election campaign the Premier set before the audience the enormity of the deal by which the province was deprived forever of the benefit of the wealth of the Crow's Nest coal lands. It was assumed from Hon. Mr. Martin's remarks, and he confirmed that assumption into a conclusion in a letter to the Colonist, that under the terms of the grant the usual royalty could not be collected on the product of these new mines. Mr. Helmeck has furnished our readers with contemporary with the following paragraph from the letters patent conveying the land subsidy to the British Columbia Southern Railway Company, which it seems to us, proves conclusively that some one has made a serious mistake:

"Provided also that there shall be, and there is hereby reserved to us, our heirs

and successors, the royalty upon and in respect of each and every ton of coal raised or gotten from the lands hereby granted, now in force, or from time to time imposed, by the legislature."

Mr. D. M. Eberts, who was attorney-general at the time the lands in question were conveyed to the fortunate individuals who were invested with so valuable a heritage, says there was no special legislation exempting the coal from royalty, in which case, of course, it would come under the operations of the general act. Col. Baker, who is probably in a better position to know the facts than any of the gentlemen named, says it was not only understood that the company should pay the royalty, but, in point of fact, it has been handing it over regularly to the provincial treasury. The public will wait with considerable interest for Mr. Martin's explanation, for it is not conceivable that the Premier built up the chief argument in his first great deliverance of importance on such an unsubstantial foundation as his opponents would have us believe.

The discussion of this Crow's Nest inquiry is opening the eyes of the people of British Columbia to the criminal carelessness of the government which allowed them to be robbed of so rich a property, and will probably have the effect of preventing such scandals in the future. It also reveals the wisdom of the federal government in making it a condition of the subsidizing of the Crow's Nest Pass railway that one-third of the said lands should be made over to the Dominion. British Columbians are now guarded against monopolistic extortion, for the price of coal is fixed by government regulation and the people retain a property the value of which is only becoming known.

### SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A great deal of speculation has been indulged in as to the reasons for the prolonged halt of Robert's forces at Bloemfontein. The chief cause, no doubt, was the necessity of leaving the territory through which supplies must be forwarded absolutely secure. The British are not to be misled by the great show of readiness with which the Free Staters came forward and surrounded their arms. The bulk of them have, no doubt, had enough of the war, but strong commands might easily be formed which would make it very uncomfortable for isolated portions of the army of occupation and harass very seriously the long line of troops guarding the railway.

It is not improbable that Lord Roberts would be very well pleased indeed if the Transvaal Boers could be induced to make a stand in force in the Free State, or at least before they are driven into the interior of their own territory. There are estimated to be still between 15,000 and 30,000 burghers in the fighting line, and if these could be surrounded and crushed or scattered early in the advance it would simplify greatly all subsequent operations. Kruger has undoubtedly, by concealing the really desperate straits to which they have been reduced, prevailed on his followers to continue the struggle to the bitter end. Owing to the known ignorance of the burghers generally in regard to the events which have been transpiring not only in South Africa, but all over the world, they are easily deceived and led to believe that eventually their independence may be saved to them through the intervention of some foreign state. It is believed that there are now three forward movements in operation, under the direction of Roberts personally, Buller, and probably Methuen, from the direction of Kimberley, though, owing to the rigid censorship, the latter is not a matter of certainty. Buller, as usual, owing to the nature of the country through which his advance will have to be made, has the most difficult task before him. His object will be to effect a turning movement of the Boer forces now confronting Roberts. As already remarked, all this is mere speculation of the correspondents, as the censor takes care that nothing comes out which could be of assistance to the enemy if telegraphed back.

A matter which is now receiving as much attention as the military situation is the attitude of the government towards those colonists in Cape Colony and other British states known to have taken up arms against the crown. Those who remained loyal, and suffered for it, not altogether unreasonably, under the circumstances, do not conceal their desire to see the rebels punished for their foolishness. On this account a misunderstanding has arisen as to the purpose of the proclamation of the commander-in-chief, which, of course, was intended to apply only to the burghers of the Free State, who, as citizens of an independent country, cannot be considered in any sense as rebels. That they were led by their leaders into committing an act of criminal folly is admitted. That they have seen the error of their ways we may reasonably conclude from the action of two of their prominent men, Mr. Fraser, a member of the executive of the late republic, and Mr. Brand, the son of a former president, having taken office under the new administration. In regard to the rebels, as seen as if the British government has decided to pursue a policy of conciliation. The loyalists will in course of time become convinced that anything in the nature of vindictive punishment would be extremely unwise, but the erring ones will no doubt be taught that

their actions constitute an offence which cannot be overlooked.

It is understood that a committee of the Imperial cabinet which has been deliberating on the future of South Africa in general has arrived at an agreement on several points of principle in regard to the future condition of the new territories. There will be a federal government, with a governor-general, a House of Commons sitting at Capetown, and state legislatures with local governors, after a period of probation as crown colonies has reduced them to a sense of their responsibility. It is considered that Lord Roberts will be offered the position of the first viceroy of the new dominion as a matter of courtesy, and that he will refuse it. Matters are said to have progressed so far that it has been decided to call a conference of Lord Loch, the former High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner and the present premiers of Natal and Cape Colony, and some ex-premiers, to settle all details.

### THE BUDGET DEBATE.

It is evident that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association do not agree with the contention of the Conservative leaders that the Canadian preference to Great Britain is a sham. While Mr. Foster, after being temporarily struck dumb by the announcement of the Finance Minister of the further increase in the preference, was juggling with figures with the skill of a practical manipulator to prove that the said preference had not and would not benefit Great Britain, this association of manufacturers is telling the world that it will be prejudicial to their interests in Canada. With protective duties amounting to in the neighborhood still of 20 per cent. and the freight from Britain added thereto, they ought to be able to withstand competition; but their complaint shows more clearly than anything else could that in spite of all arguments to the contrary the British preference is real. The most gratifying feature of the present arrangement is that it satisfies the demand of a large class of people who demanded tariff reduction by favoring those who have made great sacrifices for us, and at the same time leaves up the barriers against those who make no secret of the fact that they do not desire reciprocity of trade in its true sense; they want to sell, but not to buy; they will take our raw materials and return them to us as a finished article, but all goods manufactured on this side of the line they will do their best to shut out. By this ingenious tariff arrangement many who were in favor of tariff reform, but were opposed to any weakening in our attitude to the American protectionists, have been won over to the Liberal side.

Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster tell the people of this country, apparently with the fullest confidence that their statements will be confidently accepted without question, that the Liberal preferential arrangement has really benefited the United States rather than the country it was intended to apply to. Surely they must have forgotten that we have survived the crudelty of the days of National Policy fairly tales. Under the old system the trade with Great Britain was declining at an alarming rate, as was to be expected, for that was what the National Policy was intended to accomplish. In a few years it dropped in the neighborhood of \$20,000,000, and was still falling when the introduction of the Feltling tariff checked it and converted the falling current into a steadily rising one. Our imports from the Mother Country for the past three years have been as follows:

1897	\$20,412,188
1898	22,509,917
1899	27,060,123

Here we have an increase of 26 per cent. in three years, and the rise will certainly be proportionately greater when trade properly adjusts itself to the new conditions. A favorite argument of Conservatives is that our trade is increasing with the United States in greater ratio than is the case with Britain. The goods we take from the United States at present are largely raw materials, which we could not very well get along without, and which we could not under any circumstances procure from any other country. For instance, there is our want of the fattening of cattle for the British market, coal from Pennsylvania, and raw cotton for the mills; all these things it would be a decided hardship to the great majority of our population to hamper with a duty, not to mention the restrictions it would place on trade. These articles are all on the free list, and represent the largest amount of our imports from the United States. Great Britain is not a seller of these products, but a buyer of them herself. She is an exporter of manufactured goods, and it is here the preferential tariff is felt. Take four great divisions of manufactures, cotton, wool, linen and silks, in the exportation of which Great Britain and the United States are competitors, and what result have we? A comparison of the year 1890 with 1897 shows that the increases of our imports from the two countries have been as follows:

	From Great Britain, U. S.	From U. S.
Wool mfrs.	\$442,104	\$14,500
Wool mfrs.	1,997,910	206,861
Cotton mfrs.	1,139,970	498,774
Silk mfrs.	589,891	16,210

Total increase \$4,169,577. \$770,445. We cannot add anything to the tale which this little table tells, and we do not think all the rhetoric of Mr. Foster

# SPECIAL SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES

## Prices Cut to the Core AT The Vernon Block.

Remember the Sale starts on Saturday Morning, at 10 a.m., and I intend to make it a record breaker.

## A FEW PRICES:

### LADIES DEPARTMENT.

	SALE PRICE.	REG PRICE
LADIES' DONGOLA OXFORDS	\$1.00	\$1.75 & \$2.00
LADIES' DONGOLA SLIPPERS	85	\$1.25 & \$1.50
FINE AMERICAN LACED AND BUTTONED	75	\$1.00 & \$1.25
LADIES' FINE AMERICAN SLIPPERS	\$1.00	\$1.50
LADIES' DONGOLA BUTTONED	\$2.75	\$4.00 & \$5.00
MISSISS DONGOLA, BUTT ONED	\$1.75	\$2.50 & \$3.00
MISSISS DONGOLA, BUTT ONED	\$1.50	\$2.50 & \$3.00
MISSISS DONGOLA, BUTT ONED	\$1.25	\$1.75 & \$2.00
MISSISS DONGOLA, BUTT ONED	\$1.00	\$1.50
MISSISS DONGOLA, BUTT ONED	90	\$1.25
MISSISS DONGOLA, BUTT ONED	75	\$1.00

### GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

BOX CALF BALM, LEATHER LINED, GOODYEAR WELTS	\$3.00	\$5.00
BLACK, LACED, VESTING TOPS	\$1.85	\$3.50
CHOCOLATE DONGOLA, LACED, GOODYEAR WELTS	\$3.00	\$5.00
PATENT ENAMEL, LACED, GOODYEAR WELTS	\$3.00	\$5.00
DONGOLA LACED	\$2.00	\$4.00
DONGOLA LACED	\$1.50	\$2.50
BOYS' SCHOOL BOOTS	\$1.10	\$1.75
YOUTHS' SCHOOL BOOTS	\$1.00	\$1.50

These are only a few of the bargains I will show you. Space will not permit me to enumerate every thing. Large sized bottles of Liquid and Combination Dressing, 15c. You now pay 25c.

### INFANTS' SHOES AND SLIPPERS, 25c.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

VERNON BLOCK, 64 DOUGLAS STREET.  
C. DAVIES.

will abate one jot the significance of its announcement as to the effect of the preferential tariff.

One of the best and most concise histories of the origin of the war in South Africa is now on sale at the office of Mr. Ben Gordon, corner of Fort and Langley streets, and at the stores of T. N. Hibben & Co. and the British Columbia Stationery Co. The author of the work, Mr. William Robins, of Windsor, Ont., delivered an address in that city on the subject dealt with in the book, and the lecture attracted so much attention that he was induced to publish it and devote the proceeds to the "Soldiers of the Queen Relief Fund." Toronto Saturday Night, Mr. E. E. Sheppard's well known journal says it is a "concise, consecutive and overwhelmingly strong statement of the justice of Great Britain's cause, without for a moment becoming dry or uninteresting." The price is 25 cents, and as all that is required will go to an Imperial fund it will no doubt meet with a ready sale in Victoria.

Speaking of the troubles in the Conservative party in British Columbia, Mr. Charles Wilson, their elected leader, said to a Winnipeg reporter: "The trouble is that there are several who have held office so long that they think they have a life lease of it, and there are a good many others who all want to be made attorneys-general, ministers of agriculture, provincial treasurers or something of that sort. That is the trouble with the Conservative party."

All these things are no doubt true, but they are hardly what might be expected to be commented upon by an astute political leader.

There seems to be a general impression in British Columbia that the coal miners of Great Britain have the benefit of a legal eight-hour day. This is a mistake, as we see by the London Daily Mail that a measure with that end in view was recently defeated in the House of Commons by a majority of 24. By an arrangement between the owners and operatives, however, we understand that nearly all the mines are run on eight-hour shifts.

In the transport service to South Africa. This war will not bear very heavily on the shipping men; but there might have been a different story to tell if Oom Paul had had a fleet.

The Canadian Trade Review points out that the bank circulation shows an increase of over four million dollars over the same month last year, showing the steady increase in the prosperity of the Dominion. There is great activity in general trade, due to the larger distribution of money and the greater purchasing power of the working classes, induced by higher wages and a brighter outlook.

### A SON OF THE EMPIRE.

London Mail.  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier has once more worthily sustained his reputation as a supreme parliamentary debater. The finished grace of his great speech at Ottawa on Monday evening recalls the days of our own glories of debate in a bygone generation. Thirty years ago Canada batted the then youthful advocate as the orator of the Dominion. To-day we greet him as one of the master speakers of the Empire.

### OUR DEBT TO THE BOERS.

Dundas Banner.  
It will be a big job for any nation to take Canada, now that our people have discovered the means by which a few thousand good marksmen can resist ten times their number. The Boers deserve thanks for teaching the world the art of fighting on the defensive. So now bring on your Fenian raid.

### LOOKIN' BACK.

Gly' up ever' thing I w'd.  
That I've got, of I'll e'nd  
Be a boy again like I  
Was once in the 'prez gone by  
Jus' e'nd 'tender ev'ry care  
Yes, an' wonder back t' where  
Ev'ry day was made a dream  
Ev'ry night was peace o' mind.  
Think of I e'nd lay an' cool  
In the old rich swimmin' pool  
Where the willows bend an' sigh  
I'd be content t' die  
Jus' t' lay an' soak, child-deep  
Worried slumbers I'd sleep  
Kind o' shew my eyes an' pray  
While my soul w'd ease away.  
Er, of I e'nd waler in  
Appel blossoms wene again,  
'Till there flakes o' pink an' white,  
Like the snow a-fallin' light,  
W'd be another me with what  
Kind o' scent that heaven's got  
Er I e'nd do that 'd day.  
I'd be want t' sleep away.

When I was a boy I had  
Ae' won thing t' make me sad  
Grieved t' ye've I had t' open  
Fore I'd be a grown up man;  
Now that I'm a man I'd give  
Ae' I've got of I e'nd  
Childhood's golden years again  
Ye've that ha'e's sunshine in  
New Newkirk in Onle State Journal.

### WARNING TO ANGLOPHOBES.

Hilary, Budapest.  
The Boers have brought retribution on their own heads by their conduct, first by years of misgovernment and English policy, and then by declaring war and invading British territory. No civilized country can now blame England for punishing the Boers, and no European power can dream of intervening on behalf of the Boers. Great Britain must settle her difficulties as she thinks best, and sane thinkers on the Continent not blinded by prejudice will welcome the union of all South Africa under the British flag.

### BRITAIN SPEAKS PLAINLY.

New York Tribune.  
The British government speaks plainly. It will make peace with the Boers on one condition, namely, unconditional surrender. It is to be assumed, however, that Great Britain will be magnanimous in the hour of triumph. Her magnanimity cannot grant independence, and it may grant everything short of that. Great Britain does not want to create another Ireland in South Africa, but rather another Canada. If she deals with the Boers as with the Frenchmen of Quebec there should be peace with honor and friendship between the two races.

### HARD TO STOP.

Chicago Times-Herald.  
It is now being discovered that one trouble about starting a war with John Bull is that you can't always stop it when you want to.

### A CURE FOR CANCER.

Based on the Scientific Principle That Cancer is a Constitutional Not Simply a Local Disease.

The best physicians and surgeons of the day who are following closely the scientific investigations that are being made by German and French pathologists and bacteriologists are well aware that essentially cancer is a constitutional disease, and that the lump or growth is simply a local manifestation. They are every day becoming more convinced that simply removing the cancer growth by a plaster or surgical operation does not extirpate the disease. Some years ago, with great success, we placed before the cancer sufferers of Canada our Vegetable Cancer Cure, which is a constitutional remedy that attacks the cancer poison in the system, neutralizes and destroys it, so that not a vestige remains to again cause trouble. We will be pleased, on receipt of two stamps, to send full particulars of our treatment, and copies of letters from those who have been cured by its use. Stott & Jory, Downsville, Ont.

**DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c. CATARRH CURE**  
Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcer, stops the discharge, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

### WANTS.

WANTED—A single man to take care of garden, horse and cows. Apply to 35 Douglas street.  
WANTED—Good strong girl for house maid. Apply Mrs. G. Leiser, 718 Yates street.  
WANTED—A waitress at Dawson Hotel.  
WANTED—A capable woman for general house work. Mrs. J. A. Hayward, cor. Moss and Belcher streets. Apply from 10 to 12 a.m.

WANTED—Old copper brass, zinc, lead, scrap iron, rope, canvas and sacks; highest prices given. Apply Victoria Trust Agency, 30 Store street. B. Aaronson, Agent.

### FOR SALE.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—Choice strains eggs for hatching, \$1.00 per setting. Mrs. R. M. Palmer; orders taken at Dial Hotel & Co.  
BOYCLES—Lady's and Gent's Crescent wheels in A1 condition; a bargain. Apply "The B." Times Office.  
CANARIES—Fine bred crested and fancy hens, cheap. 130 Yates.  
FOR SALE—On easy terms, ten acres of good land three miles from city. The acres under cultivation; good barn, fences and water. Apply by letter, G. E. this office.

NONE BETTER than J. Moss's sweet peas, 5c a package. 60 Quadra street.

FOR SALE—That desirable property known as "Maplecroft," facing Dallas road, between Menzies and South Turner streets, lot 121-210; two stories and basement, large bathroom; 6 furnished rooms, with modern improvements; furnished with best English furniture. Original cost, \$30,000; my price, \$15,000; suitable terms can be arranged; premises open to inspection. J. Fred. Hume.

### FIVE ROOMED HOUSE FOR SALE.

On easy terms. Apply 12 Francis avenue.  
FOR SALE—On easy terms, several houses on Stanley avenue, \$2,500 to \$2,800; cottage, James Bay, \$1,600; two cottages on Speed avenue, \$1,000 each; 10 houses, Victoria West, for \$5,000; 2 cottages at Oak Bay avenue, \$700 each; 2 cottages and 7 lots of land, \$1,000; \$2,000; 3 lots and four houses at Esquimalt, \$2,000; cottages at Oak Bay avenue, \$1,200; house and lot, Victoria West, \$1,000; 4 lots near Cedar Hill church, for \$500; valuable water frontage on the Gorge, near Point Ellice bridge, 2-30 acres for \$5,000 or open to an offer. A. W. Moss & Co., 38 Government St.

### TO LET.

TO RENT—Two furnished front rooms, suitable for light housekeeping. 59 Quadra street.  
TO LET—Five roomed cottage on James street; bath, pantry, etc.; in first-class condition; rent moderate. Apply 15 Kingston street.  
WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, 100 Blanche street; hot and cold water bath.  
TO LET—First flat (unfurnished) in Esplanade House, 104 Pandora street, comprising four large rooms and kitchen, pantry, store and bath room, hot and cold water.  
TO LET—Cottage, 5 rooms and bath, 36, including water. Apply A. Williams, 104 Yates street.  
WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite; modern conveniences; good dining room. Sample rooms for commercial use. M. Watt, The Vernon, 66 Douglas street.  
TO RENT—Office in the Times building, ground floor. Apply at Times office.

### LOST ON FOUND.

LOST—Government check for \$25.00. Please deliver at Times Office and receive reward.

### EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTLAND SCHOOL, 15 Broad street. Taught. Typewriting. Bookkeeping.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PEOPLE'S TRADING STAMPS given at the Paris Dressmaking Parlors, 20 View street.  
MADAM RAAB—Medium sittings daily. 90 Douglas street.  
FURNITURE, CROCKERY, ETC., packed for removal or shipment. Furniture repaired. Terms moderate. Apply "Furniture," Times Office.  
A. & W. WILSON, Plumbers and Gas Fitters, Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in the best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc.; shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call.

### COAL AND WOOD.

LUMP COAL, NUT COAL, SACK COAL, SLACK COAL. Telephone 184. Math, Holland & Co., Front and Broad street.

### VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, Veterinary Surgeon—Office at Bray's livery, 124 Johnson street. Telephone 152; residence telephone 417.

### SOCIETIES.

VICTORIA COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, meets first Thursday in every month at Masonic Temple, Douglas street, at 7.30 p.m.  
B. S. ODDY, Secretary.

### SCAVENGERS.

JULIUS WEST, General Scavenger, successor to John Dougherty—Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removal of earth, etc. All orders left with James H. Co., Fort street, grocers; John Cochrane, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 60 Vancouver street. Telephone 152.

### AMUSEMENTS.

HUMOROUS LECTURE—"Creepers, Crawlers, and Climbers," by Rev. Mr. Speer, Temperance Hall, Tuesday evening, April 2nd. Admission 25c. Doors open 7.30; lecture begins 8 p.m.

### VICTORIA THEATRE

Monday, April 2nd.

### THE TALK OF THE CENTURY.

THE FAD OF THE HOUR.  
JUST ONE NIGHT.

The Brilliant Young Romantic Actor.

Mr. Harry Glazier

As Parnassus, in "R. D. Staff and Geo. H. Noyes's sensational Production of Dumas's Famous

### THREE MUSKETEERS

A Presentation Complete in Every Detail. HISTORICALLY CORRECT SCENES.

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Seats on sale at Victoria Book & Stationery Store.







## BANK OF B. N. A.

Annual General Meeting of Shareholders—The President's Statement.

The yearly general meeting of the shareholders of this bank was held on Tuesday, March 6th, 1900, at the offices of Clements Lane, Lombard street, E.C. Mr. G. D. Whitman presided.

The secretary (Mr. A. G. Wallis) read the notice convening the meeting, and the report and accounts were taken as read.

The chairman said: Gentlemen, I presume you will, as usual, wish the report and balance sheet to be taken as read, and if so I have now to move their adoption, and make a few remarks on the business of the bank during the past half year. The accounts show that the year 1899 was a more prosperous one than we have had for several years. The figures now before you, when compared with those presented this time last year, show in several items large increases. Our deposit and current accounts show an increase of over \$425,000, the notes in circulation show an increase of \$329,000, bills payable and other liabilities show an increase of over \$700,000, and the total of our liabilities amounts this year to \$2,828,742, against \$2,028,081—an increase of nearly a million and a quarter. Our assets to provide for these increased liabilities have, of course, increased in proportion. The premises show an increase of over \$100,000, principally owing to the necessary buildings at our new branches in Dawson, Atlin and Sydney. With regard to the profits, those who attended the meeting last September and heard Mr. Hoare's speech on that occasion may remember that he expressed a hope that at the end of the year we might see our way to an increase of dividend, and that we might also be in a position to increase our reserve fund. Both these anticipations have been realized. The result is that the profit available for distribution amounts to \$24,000, against \$18,000 this time last year, and we propose to apply this, after making certain special deductions to which I shall refer presently, in paying an increased dividend, and by adding the substantial sum of \$25,000 to the reserve fund. This reserve fund will then amount to \$225,000. This increase of dividend, I believe, will be the first of a series of remarks by those who wish to criticize its position. During the past series of years we have not only added very little to the reserve fund, but we have had to be content with a reduced dividend, and now that we are able to add a profit of \$24,000 to the dividend, I believe that you will agree with us that it is wise to take the opportunity of putting by a substantial amount, so that our reserves may keep pace with the large increase in our liabilities. This sum of \$25,000 has already been invested in Canada, and it is not down on the same basis as the rest of our assets, which, as you are aware, were written down to 50 some time ago. Several circumstances have combined during the year to cause an increase of profit. Trade has been very active in all departments, our funds at remunerative rates. The harvest was, generally speaking, a good one, the lumber trade is reported as being prosperous, and the mining industry has been developed to a great extent in many parts of the Dominion. The rates too, obtainable for our money in New York, where we always have large sums, have been higher, having ranged sometimes from 6 per cent. and upwards against 2 1/2 per cent. We have also obtained better rates in Canada, getting in many cases 5 and 6 per cent. against 4 per cent. The increase in our note issue, which I mentioned just now, has also been a source of profit, and at one time during the year the amount of notes in circulation amounted to the greatest on record in the history of the bank. You will see, therefore, that the conditions existing during 1899 were favorable for profit-making, and it is with regret that I notice that the rates of money in New York and Canada are already slipping back again, so that the present year does not look so favorably as the period under review. During the last six months, we have opened a new branch at Sydney, Cape Breton. There are large and important industries in coal and iron in that part of Nova Scotia which are likely to bring a considerable increase in the number of accounts and others into the district, and although banking competition is very keen there, as it is, indeed, all over Canada, we have thought it well, on the recommendation of our general manager, to open this branch. Of the branches which we have opened during the last few years that at Dawson City has been most successful, and has made good profits. The disastrous fire which occurred there last year did not affect our business as much as might have been expected, and I am glad to be able to report that we have suffered no loss from the second fire, which was reported as having visited the town a few weeks ago. I have now to draw your attention to the items in the profit and loss account, which are submitted for your approval. The first two relate to the bank's contributions to the officers' widows and orphans, and the life insurance funds. Owing to an unusually large number of deaths having occurred among the officers during the past year, our payments to the officers' life insurance fund have been exceptionally heavy; we have, therefore, thought it right to make extra provision for these payments. The other items relate to the subscriptions we have given in the bank's name to the Canadian war fund. You will not expect me, gentlemen, to dilate upon the war in South Africa, and I have no intention of doing so; but I think that as chairman of a meeting of shareholders of a Canadian banking company I cannot let the opportunity pass without expressing the admiration we all feel for the splendid help given by Canada to the Mother Country in her hour of distress.

Canada from the highest to the lowest have yielded with one another in contributing assistance; the Dominion has sent out several thousand troops, whom it would be hard to equal anywhere, and many more would have been willing to serve if they had been allowed to do so, thus rendering another striking proof, if one was wanted, of the unity of the Empire, and furnishing a splendid object lesson to outsiders. "Compulsory military training" were the words used by Lord Roberts the other day, when describing the grand behavior of the Canadians in the field. We have thought it right, and I have no doubt it will meet with your hearty approval, to give \$250 to the fund raised for the Canadian contingent in South Africa, and \$1,000 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. We had the pleasure of a visit in the autumn from Mr. Stikeman, our general manager, who, as you know, we like to have over here every now and then, so that we may discuss with him many points which can be better gone into personally than by correspondence. His visit this year was a particularly satisfactory one, and the more we see of him the more certain we feel that your business is most ably cared for, and that no one could have the interests of the bank more loyally at heart than he has. I regret, exceedingly, to have to report the death of our valued and esteemed colleague, Mr. Kingsford. He was a director of the bank for over thirty-three years, and took the greatest possible interest in it. His counsel was always wise, and we sorely miss his much. In accordance with the provisions of his deed of settlement, Mr. John Paton has offered himself as a candidate for a seat on the board, and he has the unanimous support of the directors. I shall presently have the pleasure of proposing his election as a director.

I now beg to move: "That the report and balance sheet be received and adopted." (A hearty cheer.)

Mr. H. R. Farrer (director) seconded the resolution.

The retiring directors, Messrs. G. D. Whitman, H. R. Farrer, and J. J. Cabel, were re-elected, and Mr. John Paton was elected a director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. J. J. Kingsford. The auditors, Messrs. Edwin Waterhouse and George Smith, having been re-appointed, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

## THE ORIGIN OF THE WALTZ.

Not of German Derivation, but a Sacred Pagan Dance.

The opinion most generally conceded is that France received the waltz from Germany toward the close of the eighteenth century, and among many beliefs this contains the most truth, but the justice of attributing to Germany the dance of the waltz is a question which does not of necessity verify the statement that it had its origin in Germany. Like everything else that touches humanity, nothing is born spontaneously, but everything is the product of a series of successful evolutions, the waltz did not emanate from the brain of a dancing master. Long before 1780, the time when we find it first mentioned under this name, graceful curves and tenderness were displayed on the village greens as well as in the golden salons of palaces; it had its alternations of rapture and neglect, its supporters and detractors. The waltz, like many other secular things, we find

First in the Church.

where, in the midst of barbaric disorder, it serves to trace the union between ancient civilization and that of the middle ages. The sacred dance of the past, the waltz, is a descendant of the series of evolutions made to the sound of a tambourine. St. Isidore, archbishop of Seville, born about A. D. 580, was intrusted by the Council of Toledo with the revision of the liturgy as it was then practiced in the Roman church, in which there was a famous dance. The church decided to adopt the Tambourine in all Spain, and it differed but little from that used in other countries at that time. This rite, celebrated before the eighth century, when the Moors first invaded Spain, was still celebrated by the Christians in the seven churches of Toledo, which the Moors abandoned after their capture of the city, and was after that time called the Moorish rite.

This was known and employed in Provence and Italy. The tambourine in use in this religious dance was called by St. Isidore "moite de symphonie," and evidently corresponded to the instrument which, in the ancient sacred dances, accompanied the dance, a sort of bagpipe, invented two centuries B. C. And thus, as the religious dance of the middle ages, it is allied to the ancient sacred dance, so

The Waltz.

is an evolution of this religious dance, having passed through many changes before arriving at its present form. In the thirteenth century, when the Gregorian rite supplanted the Moorish rite, the dance disappeared from the church. It appeared very quickly in society under the name of "carole," a word derived from the Latin "carolus," afterward under that of "basse-dance," in which the grand prelates, kings and dignitaries did not disdain to join, composed of three parts—two very slow and one more lively. The people and at this time all who were not of the clergy or royalty were the people used the latter part, called the "turdion," which, lighter and more lively, appealed to them, and little by little it became changed. In Italy it was first separated from the rest under the name of "romanesca," and from there it passed to Provence and Southern Germany. In Provence it was developed into the "galliard" and "volte," while the Germans, more dreamy and slow, changed the romanesca into the "allemande" and "waltz." The volte succumbed while young to oblivion in the sixteenth century by very reason of its excess, but the German "waltz" long survived, and it was this which reigns to-day.

Thus from the turdion of the aristocratic dance.

Transformed by the People, was born the romanesca, which became in France the galliard and volte, and in Germany, through various stages, emerged at last into the waltz; and this last avatar of the old dance of the eleventh century seems to be installed definitely and to have fixed the fancy of the world. The waltz has always had, and always will have, appreciation and opposition, but it has triumphed over all, and to-day it reigns supreme, charming and captivating, which Beethoven and Chopin disdained not to immortalize, is to be heard on every side. The "Invitation to the Waltz" by Weber,

magnum opus of Berlioz, is celebrated, but, of course, it must be remembered that these waltzes were composed to be listened to, rather than to be danced.—London Musical Courier.

## THE MARKET.

There is very little change in the market prices of the wheat, most and vegetables being plentiful. There is no variation in the prices of grain, and the retail quotations this week are summarized as follows:

Flour—	
Golden's Hungarian, per bbl.	5.00
Golden's, per bbl.	5.00
Golden's, per bbl.	5.00
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Wheat, per ton, 27.00/30.00

Corn (whole), per ton, 25.00/28.00

Corn (cracked), per ton, 25.00/28.00

Oats, per ton, 20.00/23.00

Barley, per ton, 20.00/23.00

Ground feed, per ton, 20.00/23.00

Vegetables—

Potatoes (new), per 100 lbs., 1.00/1.25

Water cress, per bunch, 5/10

Carrots, per bunch, 10/15

Onions, per bunch, 10/15

Lettuces, 4 lbs. for, 10/15

Onions (small), per bunch, 10/15

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## Boils Big as Hen's Eggs.

Boils are simply a breaking out of bad blood, and all the poulticing and lancing you can do won't rid you of them. But once let Burdock Blood Bitters purify your blood and remove all the foul material from your system and the boils will disappear, never to return.

Mrs. Henley, Musquodoboit, N. S., recently wrote the following letter:

"In the spring of 1895 I was continually troubled with boils, one coming after another for about six months, some as large as a hen's egg. My blood was in a very bad condition and I was in miserable health all summer."

"In September I got a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters and before I had finished taking it I felt a great deal better. I kept on taking the Bitters until I had used 5 bottles and can say I have been well ever since, and have never had a boil on my skin since."

B. B. B. cures all blood humors from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore, and the cures it makes are permanent.

B. B. B. cures all blood humors from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore, and the cures it makes are permanent.

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